Adverbs- Handout

An adverb is the word that is next to the verb, it tell as more of the verb and also modifies the verb. This are some examples:

John *speaks* **loudly**. (How does John speak?)

**Afterwards** she *smoked* a cigarette. (When did she smoke?)

Adverbs of manner: (e.g.: slowly, carefully, awfully)  These adverbs are put behind the direct object (or behind the verb if there's no direct object).

Adverbs of place: (e.g.: here, there, behind, above) Like adverbs of manner, these adverbs are put behind the direct object or the verb.

Adverbs of time: (e.g.: recently, now, then, yesterday) Adverbs of time are usually put at the end of the sentence.

Adverbs of frequency: (e.g.: always, never, seldom, usually) Adverbs of frequency are put directly before the main verb. If 'be' is the main verb and there is no auxiliary verb, adverbs of frequency are put behind 'be'. Is there an auxiliary verb, however, adverbs of frequency are put before 'be'.

Rules:

Most of the adverbs end in -ly. E.g. Happily, sadly, constantly.

Silent *e* is dropped in *true, due, whole. true* → *truly*

Y becomes *i. happy* → *happily*

*Le* after a consonant is dropped. *sensible* → *sensibly*

After *ll* only add *y. full* → *fully*